

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1894.

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IT'S RICH WITH GOLD

The Excitement at Alexander City Increases Daily.

HUNDREDS GOING UP THERE

There's No Doubt About It Being Silas Kies' Old Stamping Ground—The New Town Is Booming With Business.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

GREAT FALLS, May 6.—James E. Caldwell arrived from Glasgow last evening and reports great excitement in that section of country over the discovery of the old Kies placer mines. To a STANDARD reporter Mr. Caldwell said:

"It is a well-known fact that many years ago Silas Kies discovered gold in paying quantities at a point about 50 miles from Glasgow. The Indians were so numerous at that time that Kies was driven away and some say he was killed by the Redskins. At all events, trappers and hunters have spent years in searching for these mines without success.

"Last January S. E. Alexander, one of the oldest miners in the country, in crossing the bad lands, discovered gravel that bore traces of gold. He tested the ground and found that it gave from three to 18 colors to the pan. He built a shack, came to Glasgow for flour and bacon and then secretly returned to his discovery, where he has worked since with gratifying results from a financial point of view. Alexander was discovered while at work by cowboys and at last was forced to admit that he had struck rich pay ground.

"The news was brought to Glasgow and an old time stampede resulted. The mines are located on Box creek, and a thorough search of the country resulted in the finding of an old shack. Parts of firearms, and even the holes dug by old man Kies and the scenes of the latter's operations are now being inspected by hundreds of anxious people. The country around the discovery is being taken up for miles and the stampede is growing daily, while the excitement is intense and a thousand and one rumors are floating around regarding the richness of the discoveries. The inhabitants of the newly found mines have named the camp Alexander City in honor of the discoverer, and many Glasgow merchants have already established branch houses that are doing a rushing business.

"There are also rumors current that the whole thing is a huge fake, but I have seen and conversed with several reliable men who have visited the new camp, and they have all assured me that there is every reason to believe that a large section of the country is rich in gold, and all that is needed to work the claims successfully is an abundance of water, which can be secured from Box creek, a good-sized stream. Mr. Alexander is looked upon as a cool and conservative man, with large experience, and he claims that he can, and has, made as high as \$12 per day without going to bed rock. A number of miners are now opening up Alexander's claim and if the results are satisfactory the work on adjacent properties will be pushed with vigor.

"Meantime the people are flocking in from every direction and the country will be thoroughly prospected for the first time. I shall return to Glasgow to-morrow and from there will leave at once for Alexander City. If any new developments occur I will advise the STANDARD of the facts as early as possible."

MORE MEN FOR MONTANA.

Gathering Up All the Idle of Other States and Sending 'Em Here.

SALT LAKE, May 6.—W. H. Remington, returned from Pocatello to-night and said to a representative of the Tribune that he is authorized to state that Kilpatrick & Collins, the railroad contractors at Beatrice, Neb., will furnish employment to every member of Carter's army camped near here. The men will be paid \$1.50 per day, and to all who will sign a contract, transportation will be given to the place where the men are to be put to work. The men in the camp number from 400 to 500, and it is understood the work will be on the extension of the Burlington road into Montana.

FIRE'S FEARFUL HAVOC.

The Whitey Reaper Works at Muncie Totally Destroyed.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 6.—The William N. Whitey reaper and mower works were destroyed by fire this morning. The factory buildings covered five acres. The loss on the buildings is not great, but the destruction of 2,000 machines ready for shipment and 1,500 almost completed, the patterns of which were an accumulation that has cost thousands of dollars, and the costly new machinery that filled the factory, brings the loss up to \$245,000, without a cent of insurance.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Seventeen Great Northern Men Fined at Barnesville.

BARNESVILLE, Minn., May 6.—Deputy United States Marshal Shortall arrested 17 ex-strikers last night. A joint bond of \$6,000, signed by 34 property holders of this county, was promptly executed. The charges are based on the acts of violence committed during the strike.

Tahoe Wasn't All Burned.

TRUCKEE, Cal., May 6.—Later reports from Tahoe City, on Lake Tahoe, are that Saturday's fire was not so destructive as at first reported. The Grand Central hotel, the main building of the little summer resort, a saloon, a butcher shop and Captain Todman's residence were burned. The loss will not exceed \$50,000.

Off for the Arctic Sea.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 6.—The United States revenue cutter Bear has sailed for the Arctic ocean and Bering sea via Sitka. The remainder of the Bering sea fleet expects to receive telegraphic instructions relative to sealing regulations and depart to-morrow.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—For Montana: Fair; variable winds.

SEAL REGULATIONS.

Careful Provision Made to Protect the Valuable Little Animals.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The president has signed and promulgated the regulations to govern the vessels employed in fur seal fishing during the closed season of 1894. They are in part as follows: Before the issuance of a special license the master of any sailing vessel proposing to engage in fur seal fishing shall produce satisfactory evidence to the collector of customs that the hunters employed by him are competent to use the weapons authorized by law. Firearms, nets or explosives shall not be used for taking or killing fur seals in that portion of Bering sea described in an act approved April 6, 1894.

Any vessel having license to hunt for seals in the North Pacific sea east of 180 degrees longitude, before entering Bering sea, or at Unalaska, must report to the customs officer of the United States or an officer of the United States navy, and have all the arms and ammunition therefor on board secured under seal. Such seal shall not be broken during the time fur sealing is prohibited. In order to protect vessels found within the area of award between April 13 and Aug. 1, but which have not violated the law, from improper seizure or detention, the masters thereof may, by application to the commander of any cruiser, or to customs officer, and declaring that she intends to proceed to her home port, have her seal outfit placed under seal, and the date of the same upon the log book, with the number of sealings and bodies of seals then on board, and the said seal shall not be broken during the time fur sealing is prohibited, except at the home port.

Vessels now at sea in pursuit of fur seals are found not to have violated the law and who have not cleared for any port on or after May 1, 1894, will not be seized solely on account of not having a special license or a distinctive flag.

Every vessel engaged in fur seal fishing, shall have, in addition to the papers now required by law, a special license for fur seal fishing. The authority hereby conferred upon the United States consular officers, customs officers and officers of the United States navy may be exercised by like officers in the service of the government of Great Britain except in ports of the United States.

The officers herein authorized to carry out the provisions of the act of April, 1894, will observe that the objects of these articles are to prevent from unnecessary seizure or loss of sealing vessels at sea in ignorance of the provisions of the act, or unable strictly to comply with its requirements. These regulations are intended to apply only to the closed seas of 1894 and are not to be regarded as a complete execution of the authority conferred on the executive by the act of congress.

SHOTS ENOUGH BUT NO ONE HIT

A Lively Fight Between Guards and Strikers at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—A lively fight occurred this afternoon at the Standard foundry, where a strike has been in progress several weeks. Ever since the trouble began, the non-union men who took the places of the strikers have kept constant watch on the building.

This afternoon about 200 idle men assembled in the vicinity and about 5 o'clock an assault was made upon the building and a volley of stones and other missiles were hurled at the windows. The guards inside, who were armed with rifles, opened fire on the crowd and the battle raged fully 15 minutes before the police arrived. At least 100 shots were fired. A large force of police was summoned as soon as the trouble was reported and the mob was dispersed without difficulty. The officers have been trying to ascertain if anybody was shot, but thus far they have been unable to find a single person who was injured.

HORROR STRICKEN GREECE.

Her People Are Alarmed and They Have Good Cause to Be.

ATHENS, May 6.—A severe earthquake shock was felt at 5 o'clock this morning at Thebes, Atalania and Livadia. The shock was slightly felt here and also in the northern part of the island of Euboea. King George and the members of his party landed to-day at Stydia.

The prophecy made by Professor Faalib a few days ago that there would be a destructive earthquake on Friday or Sunday caused a panic in this city. A large number of persons believed the prophecy and thought their buildings would be destroyed. A great many of them encamped in the fields about the city, while many others fled for safety to the hills where they remained Friday and Saturday nights. At the Piræus many inhabitants passed the night in boats, believing the water would be safer than the land.

A SNOW FARM.

By These Accounts the Suckers Are Not All Dead Yet.

DENVER, May 6.—County Clerk Garrett of Georgetown has received a communication from William Bentley of Amusville, Oregon, asking about land purchased by him, supposedly from J. P. Ward. The land is 11,000 feet above the sea level, in the region of perpetual snow, and absolutely useless for tilling, and the title to it rests in the United States government. Ward has been working his scheme in the East for about four years.

HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF STRIKES

Coal Operators in Kansas Adopt Significant Resolutions.

PITTSBURG, Kas., May 6.—At a large mass meeting of the strip-pit coal operators of this district an organization was agreed upon and the following significant resolution adopted:

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to strikes in any form, and that we will not stop our work at the dictation of any one.

Woman's Rights in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—The opening meetings of the campaign of the "Equal Suffragists" in Kansas that have closed here after being participated in by many of the leading woman's rights leaders of the country, unanimously adopted resolutions demanding that the republicans and populists endorse the suffrage amendments in their state platforms.

PUT IN PLAIN WORDS

A Powerful Plea for Sabbath Observance in Butte.

SERMON BY REV. MR. WOOD

Showing How All Classes of Society are the Benefactors of a System That Gives a Day of Rest Each Week.

BUTTE, May 6.—Sermons were delivered at all of the churches this evening on the question of Sunday observance. There were several exchanges of pulpits and Rev. Galen Wood of the Christian church officiated at the First Baptist church and delivered an interesting address on "Sunday Observance and American Institutions."

He said that Sunday is the civil day of rest which is demanded by the natural necessities of mankind. It wasn't established with the idea of making people religious, but to give them one day's rest in seven, which it has been demonstrated the physical needs of man require. The religious observance of Sunday is simply incidental. Christians choose to devote the Sabbath to the worship of God, but others are at liberty to occupy the day as they see fit.

Mr. Wood spoke of the clearly demonstrated ability of man to do better work when only working six days out of seven than at any other ratio. He referred to the national experiment that was made during the French revolution, when the people of France undertook to have one day of rest in 10. The experiment proved a signal failure and they were compelled to return to the old plan of one day's rest in seven. Recently in the interest of science a party of eminent French physicians shut a man up in a large glass case which was hermetically sealed. Frequent tests were made of the air in the case and it was found that while the man was at work he threw off an abnormal quantity of oxygen, which was fully restored while he was resting. This was conclusive proof that continuous work wears a man out. In cities where horse cars are in use it is the practice of the company to have one-seventh more horses than are actually needed so that each horse can have one day's rest each week. This a business proposition, which proves that a weekly day of rest is required as much by animals as by man.

The interests of society are better served by an observance of the Sabbath. Lawlessness and tendency to crime are greatly increased by a lack of Sunday observance.

"Not only is it important that there shall be Sunday observance," said Mr. Wood, "but the kind of observance is quite as much to be regarded. One of the chief obstacles to general cessation of labor on Sunday in our community has heretofore been the open saloon and other places of vice luring the laborer to dissipation which unfits him for the next day's toil, and which is attended with other far more serious consequences. What we all need is a Sunday spent in such a way as to furnish recreation in its best sense, recreative reinvigoration, uplifting to a higher plane with increased strength, higher purposes, brighter hopes and more generous impulses with which to go to the duties of life. This is the only kind of Sunday that can minister the blessings the day is designed to confer. To such a Sunday, in America, the chief foe, next to total non-observance in certain quarters, is the introduction of the continental Sunday of Europe. Better, perhaps, that a man should toil without ceasing than that he should spend one day in seven in degrading vice. Joseph Cook says, 'Give America, from sea to sea, the Parisian Sunday, and in 20 years she will be politically under the heels of the feather heads, the toughs, the sneaks and the money gripes. Abolish Sunday and the social sanity it fosters, and in less than a century the conflict between labor and capital would issue in petroleum and fire battles.'

After referring to the regard of the early settlers of America for Sunday and their manner of observing it, Justice Strong of the United States supreme court said in a speech at Washington: "The Sabbath so observed no one can doubt contributed largely to the formation of the character which has stood us in so much stead in our history, and which has been the admiration of the world. I verily believe were our civil laws prescribing the observance of Sunday as a day of rest for all our people universally obeyed in their true spirit, liberty and prosperity would be far more secure than they are now. It is time for Christian men, for patriotic men, for lovers of their country and fellow men, to arise and, so far as is in their power, to exert an influence to restore the Sabbath to what it was intended to be by the framers of our laws, and by our fathers. The great mass of our American people want, as they have ever had, laws for the observance and protection of a weekly rest day of all our people, not because such a day is a Divine institution, but because they believe that such a day properly regarded is of immense importance to our political and social interests. Whatever benefits the individual is of importance to the state, and is worthy of notice by its government. This is doubly true of Sunday observance in a republic, for the reason that not only the individual well being is concerned, but the character of the people, who are the sovereign. Nowhere on the globe is there a nation which has such influence beyond its own borders as our own. Great Britain is more moral, more influential than any other nation. It is because of the advance of education, of the progress of Christianity that at the bottom of the wall of every struggling people you find American aspirations."

At the Mountain View M. E. church Rev. W. Rollins spoke on the origin and design of the Sabbath and the beneficent results that will follow a right observance of it.

Montana Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, attended at the morning service at the Presbyterian church in a body and listened to an eloquent and appropriate discourse from the pastor, Rev. E. J. Greenwald. A beautiful song service was rendered by a choir, composed of Misses Young and Royce and Messrs. Fenner, Selzer, Patterson and Martin, assisted by Orion's orchestra. Mr. Greenwald spoke on Sunday observance in the evening.

KELLY WILL TAKE TO THE RIVER.

One Hundred and Fifty Small Barges Will Be Built for the Army at Once.

DES MOINES, May 6.—Kelly's men yesterday voted to accept the proposition to take the barges. The Des Moines people are so much relieved that they subscribed liberally to build 150 boats, to carry 10 men each. Kelly was compelled to take the army money to buy meat, as the men were grumbling about living on bread and crackers. The saw mills will be set to work to cut timber for the boats and Monday all the men in the camp who can handle a hammer, aided by the members of the Des Moines carpenter unions, will be set to work framing the barges. The river has not been used for transportation since 1814 and is full of sand bars and snags and is unusually low. Many predict that the adventure will end in disaster.

At 10 o'clock a detail of 600 men of Kelly's army, mostly mechanics, left camp under the leadership of Kelly and marched three abreast to the place where the lumber had been delivered and began working on the boats. They started to work with great eagerness and before noon at least 20 boats were in process of building, and about 50 were nearly completed to-day. Kelly explained it was the first chance his men had had to work, and he was proud of the impression they made. At 5 o'clock this evening the first boat was completed and launched. At 6 o'clock the men dropped their tools and marched back to camp. To-morrow most of the boats will be finished.

A SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

Lexington Is Wild With Excitement Because of Old Breck.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—This town is wild with excitement at midnight over the sensational scenes witnessed in the Methodist Church South to-night. After the noted preacher, H. C. Morrison had finished his sermon, the pastor, Rev. E. L. Southgate, began to talk about the attack made upon him yesterday by Colonel Breckinridge at the opera house. He said he was willing to lay down his life, if need be, in defense of the virtue of the women of the congregation. With this he broke down.

Morrison arose and said the city of Lexington was a "Sodom and Gomorrah," that so many of her people wanted to honor this man, meaning Breckinridge, even by returning him to congress. Southgate then added that he was sorry that his original remarks before the Y. M. C. A. had not been printed in every paper in the land. "I repeat those remarks," he said. "I again say that no decent Christian can afford to vote for this man." His remarks were greeted with applause.

ALL ABOUT CHURCHES.

Germany Has a New Difficulty Upon Her Hands These Days.

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BERLIN, May 6.—The Prussian unterhaus, on Tuesday last, by a vote of 237 to 92, passed the evangelical church law amendments. This law permits that church in the future to regulate certain matters by its own authority. Such matters heretofore have been decided by the diet. The bill is a great concession to the ultra-orthodoxy and will have the effect of driving from the church thousands of highly educated, broad and liberal minded men. This will bring about a general uprising of the liberals, and already a call has gone out from a dozen of churches. The professors of the universities are taking the lead and have determined to make strenuous efforts to fight what they class as a most serious attack upon the freedom and thought of Germany.

Emperor William and the empress were present yesterday at the opening of the beautiful new Lutheran church, which cost \$500,000 marks. This is the 30th church erected in Berlin since Emperor William's accession to the throne.

IT TELLS THE WHOLE STORY.

Polk's Gazetteer and Business Directory Is All Right.

BUTTE, May 6.—R. L. Polk & Co. have just issued a gazetteer and business directory for Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is a mammoth volume of 2,335 pages, of which 200 pages are devoted to Montana. The people of Butte will miss the usual city directory this year, but the business directory is a very good substitute. It is a business directory of all cities, towns and villages in Montana. It contains the names of government and county officers, census statistics, times of holding court, names of postmasters, postoffice, express and telegraph offices, hotels, newspapers; a descriptive sketch of each place, embracing items of interest, such as location, population, distance to different points, most convenient shipping stations and the like. Twelve pages are given to generally descriptive matter of Montana, descriptive topography, rivers and water courses, native vegetation, climate, mine industry, stock growing, agriculture, population, schools, churches, Montana collection laws, legislature, judiciary, military and list of county officers. About seven pages are devoted to a description and business directory of Anaconda, and 27 pages are devoted to Butte.

TALK OF MORE TROUBLE.

A St. Paul Newspaper Says All Is Not Harmony on the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, May 6.—The Globe says all is not harmony in the Great Northern circles and on the authority of leading members of the American Railway union it is stated that company is acting in bad faith in not waiting for a complete adjustment of the differences by arbitration before beginning to follow the same course that led up to the strike in some particulars. It is quietly suggested the road could be tied up again in a few hours' time. The Great Northern employees' conference committee is said to be again assembling in this city and the officials and committee will go over the ground upon which the new disputes have arisen.

The Masada Strike Is Ended.

DELUTH, May 6.—The decision of Mr. Corrigan to stop work at the Franklin mine ended the strike at Virginia City yesterday. The strike came to an end for want of material to feed on. The men returned to their places in the other mines at the old rate and were glad to get back, at the old rate and were glad to get back.

A NEW CHINESE PUZZLE

The Heathens Registered Twice in Some Districts So It's Charged.

THEN SOLD THEIR PAPERS

Certificates That Can Be Had for the Cash—Difficulties Because the Pumpkin Faces Nearly All Look Alike.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The internal revenue officials have not received reports from all the collectors charged with the registration of the Chinese under the exclusion act, but it is expected a final statement can be made very soon. One matter that has given the collectors a vast amount of trouble has been the efforts of the Chinamen to register more than once, and it is not certain that these efforts have not, in many instances, been successful.

In the thickly populated portions, where the collection districts cover comparatively small areas, the scheme has undoubtedly been worked to a considerable extent. A Chinaman living in New York City would have no particular difficulty in registering under another name in any one or more of the neighboring districts, and as the photograph of one Chinaman might readily pass for another, the fraud is not easily detected.

Duplicate certificates are said to bring a good price among the Chinamen who are not entitled to register, and so the demand for them is said to be more or less lively.

Under the law those who register more than once can be prosecuted for perjury, as can their witnesses, and it is the intention of the officials to keep a sharp lookout for such violations of the law. It is believed these duplications will aggregate anywhere from 250 to 500, or even more.

IT'S IN BOOK FORM NOW.

But the Breckinridge Story May Be Shut Off in the Mail.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The question of the obscenity in the Breckinridge case will be passed upon by the postal authorities. The story of the trial, as told in book form, was recently submitted to Postmaster General Bassell by the publishers to determine whether the transmission of the books through the mails would not be a violation of the postal regulations, and in accordance with the policy of the department, the unofficial request was ignored, pending complaint of the postmaster at Chicago. First Assistant Postmaster General Jones has received from Postmaster Hession a copy of the book, accompanied by a request to pass upon the question of violating the law. It is felt at the department that the passing upon the question would involve the legality of the transmission of newspaper reports of the trial through the mails. Definite action will be taken within a few days.

STEALING CHILDREN.

St. Joe Infested With an Infamous Gang of Kidnappers.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 6.—The police are working upon the theory that an organized band of kidnappers are at work in this city. In addition to the mysterious disappearance of W. H. Harrison, a well-known traveling man, and the two little daughters of Patrick Day, yesterday, the disappearance of three other small children is now reported. These mysterious disappearances the strangest part of which is that they all occurred in broad daylight, have so alarmed parents that little ones are guarded with the utmost zeal.

M'DONALD IN JAIL.

The Banker Can't Get Bail for the Amount the Court Required.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—R. H. McDonald, jr., who is accused of having wrecked the Pacific bank and the People's Home Savings bank of this city, is in jail charged with the felonious embezzlement of \$23,000 of the funds of the Pacific bank. He was arrested under a grand jury indictment and has been unable to secure the \$100,000 bail demanded.

An Imposing Assemblage.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An immigration congress which assembles in Augusta, Ga., on May 30, will be an imposing assemblage. No particular subjects will be assigned to the governors or their delegates. The conference will be one of eminent scientists, geologists, manufacturers, farmers, railroad managers and governors of states, to consider the sanitary environment, mineral deposits, manufacturing capabilities, agricultural resources, improved transportation and the general welfare of the Southern states.

B. of L. E. Grand Trustees.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 6.—The executive committee and board of grand trustees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will, at the call of Grand Master Sargent, meet in this city next Wednesday. The most important matter for the consideration of the grand executive board will be the Chicago & Eastern Illinois wage controversy, in which Chief Sargent is against a strike, although the firemen, by an almost unanimous vote, had voted to strike.

Flour for Coxy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 6.—Several prominent citizens have interested themselves in the Coxy home reserve movement, and as a result a "reserve" has been formed; 10,000 pounds of flour has been subscribed toward a carload of provisions to be sent on to Washington to the main army.

Trying to Raise the Wind.

SACRAMENTO, May 6.—To-morrow night Inman's three companies of industrial will give an entertainment at the theater and with the proceeds start for the East Tuesday. The Barker regiment will return to San Francisco, being unable to procure transportation east.

The American Won.

PARIS, May 6.—The one mile handicap bicycle race here to-day was won by Crook, the American.